

FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL

A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

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Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

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AN ANGRY BABY.

No human being who saw that sight
But felt a shudder of pale affright.
He sat in a window three stories high—
A little baby; with no one nigh.

A stranger saw him, and stopped to stare;
A crowd soon gathered to watch him there;
A gleam! a flutter!—in airy flight
Came past the window, a butterfly bright!

From fields of clover and perfumed air,
Wayfaring insect, what brought you there?
The baby saw it, and eagerly
Reached out to catch it with glowing glee—

With fat, pink fingers reached out and—fell!
The awful horror no tongue can tell!
Poor little baby, so sweet and bright!
Pale faces quivered, and lips grew white;

Weak women fainted; strong men grew weak;
Up rose one woman's heart-piercing shriek.
Hurrah for the awning! Upon the fly
It caught the youngster and tossed him high.

The bounce prodigious made baby scowl;
He caught his breath, sir, and sent up a howl.
All blessed the awning that had no flaw—
But a madder baby you never saw!

A LONG JOURNEY.

"We sail to-day," said the captain gay,
As he stepped on board of the boat that lay
So high and dry. "Come now, be spry;
We'll land at Jerusalem by and by!"

Away they sailed, and each craft they hailed;
While down in the cabin they bailed and bailed;
For the sea was rough, and they had to luff
And tack, till the captain cried out, "Enough!"

They stopped at Peru, this jolly crew,
And went to Paris and Timbuctoo;
And after awhile they found the Nile,
And watched the sports of the crocodile.

They called on the Shah, and the mighty
Czar,
And on all the crowned heads near and far;
Shook hands with the Cid—they really did!
And lunched on top of the pyramid!

To Afric's strand, or Northern land,
They steer as the captain gives command;
And fly so fast that the slender mast
Goes quivering, shivering in the blast.

Then on the ground with a sudden bound,
Leaps Jack—'twas a mercy he wasn't
drowned!
The sail is furled, the anchor hurled,
"We've been," cry the children, "all round
the world!"

By billows tossed, by tempests crossed,
Yet never a soul on board was lost!
Though the boat be a sieve, I do not grieve,
They sail on the ocean of "Make-believe."
—Josephine Pollard, St. Nicholas for June.

A CHERRY TREE ON the Alps, in the vicinity of perpetual snow, bears fruit every year.

A RECENT German invention is a pota to digger that gathers the tubers into a sack, which it carries along with it.

THE CROWN Prince of Austria is taken with the idea of acclimatizing the reindeer on the Austrian Alps. An attempt to do this some years ago proved a total failure.

THE making of sheep shears by hand is about to be abandoned at Sheffield, England, because of the inability of the firms making them to compete with those made by machinery.

THE Colorado beetle has made its appearance again in the potato fields of Germany. The government saturated the field where they appeared last year and burned it over, but it would seem to little purpose, as they make their appearance again this year.

NEW POTATO.—Mr. Herman Wright of Reno, Nevada, claims to have originated a potato, a cross between the early Goodrich and an early blue potato, which he says is ten days earlier, and yields one-third more than the early rose. He calls it the Centennial.

A WRITER in the *Massachusetts Plowman* asks, "Will any one inform me how to plant corn so as to raise fifty bushels to the acre?" Certainly, come out to Kentucky, and try one of our bluegrass fields or river bottoms. You will not have to bestow one-half the labor on it that you do in Massachusetts, either.



THE FURST & BRADLEY SULKY RAKE.

KENTUCKY FARM AND STOCK NOTES.

WEBSTER COUNTY.—The wheat is nearly a total failure. Many farmers will not get the amount sown.

LYON.—Wheat prospect bad—best fields will not make half a crop. Rust caused the destruction.

TODD.—The *New Era* says Mr. Walton Barker, of Todd, sold this year 650 lbs of wool, the product of 56 ewes, an average of 11½ lbs. It was graded as strictly combing.

CHRISTIAN.—The prospects for wheat have improved; nearly an average crop will be made.—The tobacco crop this year will undoubtedly be less than that of last.

SCOTT.—Dogs got into the flock of A. D. Offut, killing five and crippling six or seven more.—400 cattle on market last court day at Georgetown. They brought 3½ to 4½ cents.

HENRY.—The Eminence *Constitutionalist* thinks the wheat crop not materially injured, and prospect flattering for a good crop.—Henry county has already shipped away 50,000 lbs of wool.

DAVIESS.—It is of cut worms that the farmer now complains. They work on his newly set tobacco plants.—Many farmers finished planting their tobacco crop last week—a decreased acreage is being set.

LOGAN.—Reports from wheat discouraging; rust and fly seem to have wrought more damage in this than most any of the Southern Kentucky counties.—Tobacco will be cut short by scarcity of plants.

MADISON.—A mule and mare were killed by lightning, last week, on the farm of Col. C. R. Estill.—Mr. M. Barlow, of Richmond, gathered in his garden a strawberry which measured 6½ inches in circumference.

BATH.—Hog cholera is prevalent at Owingsville and other parts of the county.—A farm of 242 acres, near Sharpsburg, has been sold for \$55 per acre.—Live hogs bring \$2.65 per hundred.

BOURBON.—Eleucus Harris's fine young Cotswold ram died, it is thought, from exposure to rain after being sheared. He weighed 235 lbs before he was one year old.—F. Gano Hill sold to a Mississippi party an Auburn colt for \$300.

LINCOLN.—Mr. John Cook, at the Junction, cut and shocked his field of rye on the 23d inst. This is early harvesting.—The *Interior Journal* reports a sale of 40 lambs, for June 10 delivery, at \$4 per hundred.—J. D. Swope has bought 1,000 lambs at \$4 per hundred pounds.

SPENCER.—Sam. Watson has a yearling that sheared 17 lbs of wool this spring. It was bought from Mr. John Hopewell, who has also sold ten head to D. B. Wigginton for \$10 per head.—Mr. D. B. Wigginton has sold 125 acres of his farm near Fairfield, to his son Elijah, for \$60 per acre.

CLARK.—Joe Quisenberry has bought of Rodger Jones 63 cattle, for June and August, at 3½ cents. They are to average 1,300 lbs.—Twenty negroes picking burs from a pile of wool, ready to be canvassed.

LYCEUM.—The *Democrat* of an old-fashioned plantation scene.—The *Democrat* urges the importance of holding a fair at Winchester this fall.

MERCER.—Mr. W. W. Goddard shipped a pair of Shorthorn calves to Wm. Buckston, of Waldron, Ind., last week.—The county Grange will meet with Lyceum Grange on the 3d Saturday in June.—The showery weather has greatly injured the wheat near Shakertown.—Mr. Wm. Reed, near Bergin, refused 4½ cents for his cattle.

MERCER has a man who claims he can shear 200 sheep in a day.

WOODFORD.—Fancy saddle horses are in demand.—All crops present a favorable appearance, and fruits, except early apples, will be abundant.—The Bohannon farm, between Midway and Versailles, was offered at public sale last week, but withdrawn at \$75 per acre; \$90 is the price asked.—Barley harvest will begin the last of this week.

J. Y. Kinkead has sold 90 acres of growing barley at 50 cents per bushel.

RUST is a stranger to wheat around Spring Station.

WARREN.—Farmers have sown extensively of Hungarian grass.—The crops of wheat and tobacco will both fall short of an average.—The price of tobacco has improved somewhat in the Bowling Green market. The proprietors of the warehouse contemplate holding a fair on the 11th of June.—The wool clip of the county is fully up to the average, and the quality is improved.—The *Democrat* gives credit to Messrs. Alfred Simmons, Joseph Hill, Hugh Barclay and W. E. Hobson for efforts made to improve the sheep of the county.

HENDERSON.—The reports from various districts in the county, made by the Granges, indicate a very short wheat crop, from one-third to half a crop being the estimate. Corn looks well, and a full crop will be made. Oats and grass indifferent. Tobacco, one-half to two-thirds of a crop will be set. Peaches will be abundant, while a short crop of apples is expected. Cattle scarce, but hogs plentiful.—Mr. Bona Hill clipped and sold over 600 lbs wool this year; Mr. Joseph Adams over 700 lbs. The former sold at 22½ cents and the latter at 24 cents.

MONTGOMERY.—There was never a better prospect than the present for a good wheat crop in the Jeffersonville neighborhood.—Monday of last week was county court day in Mt. Sterling, and the cattle market was supplied with about 400 head of common stock, which sold at \$2 to \$4 per hundred—\$3 seemed to be the ruling price; one lot of mountain sheep sold for \$1.85 per head.—J. W. McCormick, of Spencer Creek, recently lost 21 sheep by dogs.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN sold for £16 to £27 10s, seemingly good prices. Two bulls, that made a part of the cargo, brought respectively £49 10s and £30. The average price was £21 10s. The American cattle brought as much per head as the native cattle did per pair.

HALF CROP of tobacco is the talk. Necessity will assert her maternal sway over invention, and quids will be reduced one-half.

FAYETTE.—Wheat crop much improved by late rains washing off the rust.—Farm hands at Chilesburg get 50 cents per day.—Walnut log buyers are canvassing the county.—Wheat buyers offer 75 cents for new crop.—J. H. Graves sold to Joe Quisenberry 200 Cotswold wethers, weighing 150 lbs, at 4 cents.—Spring lambs still bring \$3 per head.

BOYLE.—No fair at Danville this year.

Mrs. S. P. Grigsby sold 1,042 lbs of wool to Lucas & Kinnard, and the Danville *Advocate* says this is the largest clip in the county.—The corn crop is very foul, owing to the wet weather.—Barley harvest in old Boyle this week.

—100 acres of the farm of the late John Jackson have been sold to Mrs. Margaret P. Robinson, at \$65 per acre.

—Monday of last week was court day in Danville, and quite a large crowd of people attended; something like 500 cattle were on the market, and were mostly sold at fair prices, as follows:

17 strictly good calves at \$25.60, 6 at \$18.30; 19 yearlings at \$30.60, 15 at \$33.50; nice long yearlings \$35; 3 Alderney cows at \$76.50, \$86.75, and \$40.25.

NEED FOR BETTER FARMING.

The following extract is taken from an article in the agricultural department of the *Marion (Ky.) Reporter*:

Improvements in farming always follow the organization of farmers' clubs, the holding of fairs, and the education of farmers and their families. Whenever good farming is found, these agencies may be looked for as a matter of course. There are farms in our older States that have been cultivated for two hundred years, that are richer to-day than ever before. Many farms in England yield twice as much now as they did a century ago. This is the result of study, experiments, and inventions, which have been made possible by the education of farmers, and which have been encouraged by farmers' societies and public fairs. With the experience of other farming sections at their command the farmers of Kentucky should, even in the next decade, have better farms and make more money, instead of wearing out their lands and going to new States. As a rule, a farmer who can make money in one State can do so in another. Intelligent industry and energy are alike needed everywhere.

THE CLARK STAKE, a two mile dash for three-year-olds, on Monday of this week, was taken by R. H. Owens—Leveler, by Lever, dam Sly Boots, beating Day Star (winner of the Derby), Solicitor and Blue Eyes; time 3:37.

The Merchants' Handicap, a four-mile dash, also on Monday, was captured by Col. J. W. Hunt Reynolds' Whisper, by Planet, dam Mattie Gross, beating Kinlock and Chesapeake; time 7:36.

TEN BROECK-M'CARTHY.

The California mare, Mollie McCarthy, reached the Jockey Club course on Tuesday morning, and, with her opponent in the great race for the Fourth of July, was exhibited on the course. She came through from the Pacific coast in fine condition.

FLORIDA.—We publish this week a readable letter from the new settlement on James Island, Florida. The tempting description of the climate, the hunting and fishing, the fruits and flowers, will cause many to cast wistful glances toward this paradise so close at hand. Read the letter now and put it carefully away; it will prove vastly interesting when the thermometer strikes the zero line here next

THE FURST & BRADLEY SULKY RAKE.

A cut on this page illustrates a sulky rake made by the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, one of the oldest and most extensive agricultural implement manufacturing concerns in the West.

Their rake is said to be a fine combination of simplicity, strength and first-class material, which is very naturally expected in goods made by an establishment having such an extended experience in that line, covering, as it does, a period of over a quarter of a century.

These rakes are said to excel all others in the quality and construction of the teeth, which are made of the very best cast steel, tempered in oil, and shaped with special reference to great elasticity and strength. These teeth will pass over the most uneven surfaces without scattering hay—each tooth being able to conform, independently, to any variations of surface, owing to this extraordinary elasticity, without breaking, bending or throwing up the head and thereby raising the other teeth; they are also able to stand the heaviest kind of work, such as raking cornstalks, bunching up, etc. A boy can easily handle the rake.

When a farmer buys one, he gets the worth of his money, for there is more good solid wear in a "Furst & Bradley" rake than in a half dozen of most other kinds made.

This company publishes a pamphlet of sixty-four pages (which they will send free to all who ask it), giving full description of all the goods they manufacture; containing, also, information valuable to every household. See advertisement in another column.

TURF MATTERS.

The Jockey Club Meeting.

The Spring meeting on the grounds of the Louisville Jockey Club proved very successful in the way of sport, and the lovers of racing have enjoyed themselves greatly. We have space only to give a few of the leading events:

FIRST DAY.

First race was a 1¼ mile dash, and won by Dan K., by Bonnie Scotland, dam Jennie June, beating Edinburg, and King William.

Second race was the Kentucky Derby—or Darby, as we are taught to pronounce it. This race, a dash of 1½ miles, was won by T. J. Nichols' Day Star, by Star Davis, dam by Lexington, over Himyar the favorite, and a field of good horses.

The Clark stake, a two mile dash for three-year-olds, on Monday of this week, was taken by R. H. Owens—Leveler, by Lever, dam Sly Boots, beating Day Star (winner of the Derby), Solicitor and Blue Eyes; time 3:37.

The Merchants' Handicap, a four-mile dash, also on Monday, was captured by Col. J. W. Hunt Reynolds' Whisper, by Planet, dam Mattie Gross, beating Kinlock and Chesapeake; time 7:36.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

A Logan county (Ky.) farmer communicates the following figures to the *Glasgow Times*. They certainly stamp the gentleman as a good farmer:

"While farmers are grumbling about hard times and scarcity of money, I will give my experience in farming last year. In a conversation with my old friends on the subject of tobacco, I told them if I did not get \$8 around for my crop, I would keep it. They seemed to think I had lost my senses. To convince them that I had not been 'drinking new wine,' I will give my sales at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 8th inst., of my entire crop:

	Cwt.
1 lugs	\$ 3 25
1 fine leaf	11 00
1 fine leaf	11 25
1 fine leaf	11 75
1 medium	8 20
1 medium	8 75

"The crop averaged \$9.35 around. This is the best averaged crop that Logan county has produced up to date, and the buyers of the Clarksville Tobacco Board report it the second best sold in the Clarksville district this year.

"The above crop of 12,055 lbs was raised on 9 1/4 acres of ground. My entire year's work foots up as follows, after retaining enough for family use and expenses: Eight hundred bushels wheat, \$1.20 per bushel, \$960; tobacco crop, \$1,090.54; hogs, \$324.40; corn, 75. Total, \$2,449.94. Total cost for labor to produce above \$390; net, \$2,059.94. Number of acres cultivated to produce above was 60 in wheat, 30 in corn, and 9 1/4 in tobacco."

The writer of the above then gives this plan of raising and curing tobacco as follows:

"First—Plant enough to pay you to prize it yourself, or plant none at all. If you have no prize and not able to buy one, do like I did—make a wooden one. With the help of one man, I went in the woods, cut timber from trees and put up a prize in three days that will last twenty years, and do as good work as any screw and at no cost but the labor.

"Second—Plant in good ground and cultivate well.

"Third—When it is ready for the knife, be careful not to break or bruise it, cut no more than you can get up before sunburning. I go through the tobacco, drop my sticks first, and when I go to hang, take a stick in my hand, take two rows and hang from the hill as I come to it. When I get my stick full (seven or eight plants), I lay it down carefully with heads to the sun; when ready to scaffold, take a stick in each hand and raise them clear, and in this way carry them to the scaffold, where one man stands ready to receive them properly; let it remain on the scaffold forty-eight hours unless raining. In that case get it in the house as quick as possible, and make a slow fire under it.

"Fourth—Fire your tobacco well, beginning with a very little at first, and increase it, but never allow a blaze; keep a large shovel handy to throw ashes or dirt on the blaze; it is best to have logs cut the previous winter to fire with, so that they will be just about half seasoned—neither green or dry; they burn slow and keep a hot fire without blazing; fire for about two days and nights, remaining with it all that time, and let it cool off gradually.

"Fifth—When ready to strip, sort it carefully, keeping same colors and same lengths together; tie in small hands, five or six leaves together; when it is ready to take down to bulk see that it is not too soft or hard; when the stem will break one-third the way from the head down it is right; be careful to keep it straight in bulking; when ready to prize never put two kinds of tobacco in the same hhd if you can help it, and more especially lugs and good tobacco; if you do, all will sell at lug prices; a few short hands may be picked out of the same kind of tobacco and placed on the outside of the layers without any damage.

"The above rules are all very important to observe, as nearly all the profit is made on tobacco after the knife passes under it."

OSTRICH FARMING.

The *Illustrated London News* contains an account of ostrich farming in South Africa taken from Mr. Anthony Trollope's new book on "South Africa," together with a number of illustrations.

The farm visited by Mr. Trollope was that of Mr. A. Douglass, of Grahams-town, the originator of ostrich farming, who began his experiments ten years ago. He commenced with three birds and afterwards he obtained eight more; but he was not successful in his attempt at artificial hatching until he invented this patent incubator three years afterward. By the means of this invention

he has increased the 11 birds to 900, and these and others becoming dispersed throughout the colony have made ostrich farming, next to wool and diamonds, the most important industry of South Africa. Mr. Douglass occupies about 1,200 acres of rough ground, which was formerly devoted to sheep farming, but the country around has much deteriorated by changes in the grass, and it is no longer profitable for sheep farming. It will, nevertheless, feed ostriches. Each bird is worth about £30, and produces, on an average, feathers to the value of £15 per annum. Mr. Trollope says he has heard that 50 per cent. per annum on the capital invested is not uncommonly made; but he has also heard that all the capital invested has not unfrequently been lost.

TIME TO CUT TIMOTHY.

A brief statement of the mode of growth and the periodicity of conditions of the plant will enable us to appreciate the difference in its value when cut at different times of maturity. The plant collects its food from the earth and air. The chief portions of the nutritive elements come from the air. In the spring the plant develops a mass of blades. The crude elements taken up from the earth pass up into the blades, where they combine with the elements from the air. It is by this union of the two classes of elements that they become vitalized and nutritive, and fitted for the progressive development of the plants, for the elements taken from the earth are unfit to form the organic tissues of the plant till combined with the elements from the air. It is the office of this mass of blades to assimilate the materials for the development of the seed stalk. With the accomplishment of this work all the life and nutrient in this mass of blades have passed from them. Nothing is left but the skeleton which has disappeared at harvest.

It is in the development of the seed stalk the nutritive elements contained in the blades undergo a change, the starchy saccharine quality is changed in cellulose to form the cell tissue of the seed stalk, and has become comparatively non-nutritive. This change may be understood by what takes place in the sap of the sugar maple. In the spring the elements which had been stored up in the tissues of the tree the previous year, for the re-organization of the tree with young roots, branches, and leaves, were rich in saccharine, which may be converted into sugar; but as the season approaches for putting forth buds, a change gradually takes place. The sap can not be made to granulate, but it will still make inferior molasses. A little later, when the buds begin to put forth, it will not make molasses. It is converted into cellular and has lost its nutritive quality, as the sap in the timothy blades changes in developing the seed stalk. It is after the stalk is developed with blades that the work of storing up nutrient again commences.

From this period the work of the plant is divided to the formation of seed at the top, and the formation of a bulblet at the base of the stalk, which is the embryo of a new plant. It is from this bulblet that the plant annually renews itself. If it is not sufficiently matured to germinate, the plant dies, for the old roots die annually with the maturing of the seed. Any farmer may go to his meadow in the fall or spring, when the ground is soft, and pull up a stubble, and it will bring up the old dead roots, and if the bulblet spoken of had been properly matured he will find a new plant has sprung from it, and the vigor of the new plant will be in proportion to the maturity of bulbs from which it sprang. But if the grass was cut before it formed, then he will find the dead roots, but no new plant. I have seen many well set timothy meadows much thinned out, and feeble, and some entirely ruined by this premature cutting of the grass in bloom.—H. Clagett, in *Journal of Agriculture*.

A HEN was found so lame she could not walk. Parasites under the scales around the joint, just at the edge of the feathers, were the cause. Two applications of turpentine effected a cure, followed by anointing with coal tar. The turpentine killed the insects, invisible to the naked eye, and the coal tar healed the soreness.—*Rural New Yorker*.

AS SOON as the upper portions of the straw of the cereals become yellow, no further increase takes place in the weight of the seed. If the grain be not cut down soon after the appearance of this sign, its quality deteriorates, and its weight diminishes.

In reports of crops in New England, you must receive the figures with caution, for they sometimes give the yield in bushels of ears, while we in the West always give it in shelled corn.

GROUND FLAXSEED OIL CAKE.

The writer can remember the time when the cake made in the process of manufacturing flaxseed oil was a perfect drug in the market, and it was often hard to find sale for it at any price among the small establishments that were engaged in the making of linseed oil in early times west of the Allegheny mountains. But this is all changed now, and both experiment and analysis have combined to prove the fact that this long neglected article is really the richest and best food for all kinds of farm animals that is known, in all cases where it is properly prepared and given.

The farmers of England have, for a long time, been well posted with regard to the importance of this article of food for all kinds of live stock, and for a number of years past all the oil cake made in this country has found ready sale in England at very liberal prices, and the question now comes: If the English farmers can afford to pay good prices with transportation charges added, and then feed to good advantage to their live stock, why is it that the farmer in this country can not afford to feed it with just as advantageous results in proportion? There is no doubt but what oil cake can be fed in this country to the best kind of advantage.

It is now a well ascertained fact that nothing will go farther in the way of keeping all kinds of farm animals in good healthy, thriving condition than will a proper allowance of oil-cake meal given with other food, and it is a matter of wonder that the farmers in our country have been so slow to appreciate this important fact.

The following analysis shows the relative proportions of nutrient in the different articles named: Oil cake, 22.02; corn, 11; barley, 13; oatmeal, 18. There is certainly a large difference in favor of oil-cake over any other kind of animal food; but, as we have before stated, this only tells half the advantage that there is in feeding oil-cake in a judicious manner, for it is the peculiar effect produced upon the condition of the animal by the use of oil-cake, thus making all other kinds of food go much further in the way of putting on flesh and fat, that gives the oil-cake its pre-eminent qualities, and it is this principle alone that justifies the English farmers in making free use of it at the high price it costs in their country.

The following remarks, copied from the *National Live Stock Journal*, are directly to the point with regard to this whole matter:

"But we designed to speak particularly of the oil-cake, produced in the manufacture of oil from seed, as a stock food. This product is but lightly appreciated by our stock feeders. Its great importance consists in the large proportion of nitrogenous or muscle-forming element, and of its oil. These are of great value to mix with other food deficient in these elements. The best English cattle feeders would not know how to produce their prime animals at 24 or 30 months, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, without the use of oil-cake; and we predict that American farmers are soon to practice the same system, except that it may take a long time before the root crop will be as extensively cultivated here as in England; and for this very reason there is the more need of using oil-cake, or oil meal, to feed with our corn and other grains. Corn is deficient in muscle-forming and bone-building elements. It has too large a proportion of starch to be used properly as a single food, except in the last fattening stage, when the animal is simply to be finished for the butcher. And yet the corn is and must be our great dependence, after grass, for stock food. By the use of from one to two pounds of oil meal per day to each animal, corn may be fed with the best results. The oil contained in the cake assists greatly in the digestion of other food, besides being worth all it costs for laying on fat. The nitrogenous portion of the cake makes up for its deficiency in the corn, and fed together make an excellently balanced food.

"Oil cake is most desirable food for young stock of all kinds—noting better for calves, colts, sheep and pigs. We have often found it take the place of grass in winter, in pushing on the growth of colts, calves and lambs. It is just laxative enough to keep the digestion in the best condition. Skim milk and a little oil meal will cause calves to grow almost as fast as the milk of the dam. For dairy cows, during the season of non-lactation, nothing will keep them in better health, recover the stamina lost in the long milking season, or furnish better material to grow the coming offspring. We thus see the important connection between the flax crop and the development of our great stock interest."—*Iowa Farmer*.

THE first new wheat made its appearance in the St. Louis market last week, and sold at \$1.25 per bushel. It came from Dallas, Texas.

BABIES are the institution, and should be guarded from attacks of colic, flatulence, etc., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.

The following Agricultural Books will be sent, POSTAGE PAID, to any address, on receipt of

PUBLISHER'S PRICE.

Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle.	\$ 2 50
Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture.	1 50
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book.	1 50
Allen's (R. L. and L. F.) New American Farm Book.	2 50
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals.	1 00
American Bird Fancier.	30
American Rose Culturist.	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants.	1 75
Barry's Fruit Garden.	2 50
Bement's Rabbit Fancier.	30
Bommer's Method of Making Manures.	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy.	60
Breck's New Book of Flowers.	1 70
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing.	1 00
Bryant's Forest-Tree Culturist.	1 50
Buist's Flower Garden Directory.	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener.	1 00
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis.	2 00
Canary Birds. Paper, 50 cts. Cloth.	75
Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide.	75
Cobbett's American Gardener.	75
Corbett's The Poultry Yard and Market.	50
Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book.	75
Cole's Veterinarian.	75
Dadd's (Geo. H.) Modern Horse Doctor.	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor.	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. 8vo, cloth.	2 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book.	1 50
Dana's Muck Manual.	2 25
Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants. 2 Vols.	6 8
DeVoe's Market Assistant.	2 50
Downing's Landscape Gardening.	6 50
Every woman her own Flower-Gardener (paper 50c) cloth.	1 00
Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture.	1 25
Frank Foster's American Game in its Season.	3 00
French's Farm Drainage.	1 50
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.	1 50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.	1 50
Fuller's Strawberry Culturist.	20
Fulton's Peach Culture.	1 50
Geyelin's Poultry Breeding.	25
Gregory on Squashes (paper).	30
Guenon on Milk Cows.	75
Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation, Plain \$4; Colored Engravings.	5 50
Harris on the Fig.	1 60
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.	1 50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.	1 50
Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers.	1 75
Hoops' Book of Evergreens.	3 00
Hop Culture.	30
Hunter and Trapper.	1 00
Johnson's How Crops Feed.	2 00
Johnson's How Crops Grow.	2 00
Johnson's Peat and Its Uses.	1 25
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.	1 75
Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.	1 50
Leucher's How to Build Hot-Houses.	1 50
Lyman's Cotton Culture.	1 50
Miles on the Horse's Foot.	75
Mohr on the Grape-Vine.	1 00
Mrs. Cornelius' Young Housekeeper's Friend.	1 50
My Vineyard at Lakeview.	1 25
Nichol's Chemistry of the Farm and Sea.	1 25
Norton's Scientific Agriculture.	75
Onion Culture.	20
Our Farm of Four Acres. Paper, 30c. Cloth.	60
Pardee on Strawberry Culture.	75
Parsons on the Rose. By Samuel B. Parsons.	1 50
Peddler's Land Measurer.	60
Pethereron Horse.	1 00
Potato Culture. (Prize Essay.) Paper.	25
Quincy's Mysteries of Bee Keeping.	1 50
Quincy (Hon. Josiah) on Soiling Cattle.	1 25
Quinn's Money in the Garden.	1 50
Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit.	1 00
Randall's Sheep Husbandry.	1 50
Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry.	1 00
Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden.	3 00
Richardson on the Dog. Paper, 30c. Cloth.	60
Rivers' Miniature Fruit Garden.	1 00
Roe's Play and Profit in my Garden.	1 50
Saunders' Domestic Poultry. Paper, 40c. Cloth.	75
Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book.	75
Simpson's Horse Portraiture.	3 00
Skilful Housewife.	75
Slack's Trout Culture.	1 50
Stewart (John) Stable Book.	1 50
Stewart's Shepherds' Manual.	1 50
Thomas' Farm Implements and Machinery.	1 50
Thompson's Food of Animals.	1 00
Tim Bunker Papers.	1 50
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Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual.	1 50
Wallace's American Trotting Register. Vol. I.	10 00
Wallace's American Stud Book. Vol. I.	10 00
Warder's American Pomology.	3 00
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens.	1 50
Waring's Draining for Profit and Health.	1 50
Waring's Elements of Agriculture.	1 00
Waring's Earth Closets and Earth Sewage.	50
Weidenmann's Beautifying Country Homes. A superb quarto volume. 24 lithograph plates, in colors.	15 00
White's Gardner of the South.	2 00
Wright's Brahma Fowl.	2 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.	2 00
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse.	1 50
Youatt and Martin on	

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:
Corn looks well in this county. Wheat will not be a half crop. There will not be a half crop of tobacco set. You can put me down on the sheep question; viz., I have thirty-two ewes suckling lambs; they averaged 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of wool. I bought my stock from Mr. J. D. Guthrie, Shelbyville, Ky. Respectfully, A. H. CARDIN.
MARION, KY., May 24.

TO KILL LOCUST AND COFFEE BEAN SPROUTS.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:
In your paper of 23d instant, I see

inquiry from Mr. Ezra Offutt, as to means to kill honey locust bushes. My plan is to cut the bush off as near the ground as can be done, and cover the stump with salt, say one inch thick. I have never had one to sprout after such treatment. To kill black locust, peel the tree down in wide strips to the ground, leaving the bark on. Place salt between the bark and tree, which will prevent any sprouts. To kill coffee bean sprouts, which are the worst I have had to deal with, cut them off, say six inches under the ground, and drop a handful of salt on the root; cover up, and there will be no more sprouts.

With us grass, corn, oats and vegetable gardens look well. Wheat improving, with fair prospects for a crop. Apples, light crop; also peaches; small fruits, full crop. Respectfully,

RICHARD WATERS.

GOSHEN P. O., OLDHAM CO., KY., May 24.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Feeling in the House in Regard to the Potter Resolution—The Financial Legislation Compromised—More Money Wanted for the Paris Show.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

It is with grim satisfaction, not altogether unalloyed with disappointment, that the Republicans hope for the continuance of the Democratic idiocy in pushing the Potter investigating scheme. Republicans do not fear the result of an impartial investigation, and are prepared for a mighty effort to compel the Democratic majority of the Potter committee to make a showing in that direction. They are ready, under the terms of the Wilson amendment, to propose investigations into several Congressional districts, especially General Banning's, and may have testimony that will be classed as new and relevant regarding Oregon, South Carolina and Mississippi—testimony, at any rate, pertaining to charges of fraud that have not yet been fully investigated. But they keep their own counsels. They are especially confident regarding Florida and Louisiana, and as regards Secretary Sherman and Minister Noyes, are defiantly anxious for the investigation.

It is now generally conceded by members that the House will not consent to adjourn until after the committee shall have reported, and as there is no probability that a report can be forthcoming in less than six weeks, Congress will most likely spend a portion of the dog days in this city.

The National Democratic committee have held several meetings at the Arlington Hotel for some days past, for the purpose of establishing some definite plan upon which to build their future operations. The meeting yesterday evening lasted two hours and a half, and at times the excitement over the matter under discussion ran high. The discussion was over a resolution that had been presented, endorsing the investigation of the elections in Florida and Louisiana by the Potter committee. A tremendous opposition was developed to the resolution. It was finally adopted in the following mild form:

Resolved, That the action of the House of Representatives in appointing a committee, fully empowered to investigate and report upon the frauds alleged to have been committed in the late presidential election, to the end that they may be made known to the people, and that the repetition of such frauds may be prevented in the future, meets the approval of this committee."

An amendment declaring that no intention exists to attack the title of Mr. Hayes, was defeated by a vote of twenty to eight. In the speeches opposing this amendment it was argued that no one was called upon to predict what would or would not happen. It can hardly be doubted that the refusal to adopt this amendment will destroy the Democratic prospects of success in the fall campaign.

I have learned on good authority today, that the resumption and anti-resumption members of Congress have agreed upon a compromise plan of financial legislation, of which the outlines are as follows:

First—The inflationist leaders agree, without pledging their followers, that

they will not interfere with Secretary Sherman's plans for resumption under present laws, provided a law will be passed whereby any further contraction of legal tender notes may be absolutely prohibited. To satisfy these people, the old party of what were known before the silver legislation as hard money men or resumptionists, have agreed to yield to this point.

Second—In consideration of the yielding of this point, which entered very lightly into the main question of resumption, the inflationists or soft money men, or whatever they may be called, have receded from their position against resumption, believing it impossible, and agreeing to give Secretary Sherman a chance to try resumption under the present law.

Third—In a test of the Senate two things are to be observed: (1) that the majority which can pass a bill to hamper resumption will not jeopard their scheme by inviting a presidential veto. In other words, they will not move forward without assurance of a two-thirds vote of the Senate on any proposition that antagonizes resumption, and that they will try the Matthews amendment on that point. (The Matthews amendment means elastic and convenient resumption, but antagonizes the present law by resuming for awhile and stopping at certain points for further accumulation of coin.) (2) That the Finance Committee will not press its resumption bill, but will yield to the inflation majority of the Senate without a single objection from the committee or the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the assurance that the House bill to prevent any further retirement of greenbacks will not be vetoed by the President. And this concession practically makes that bill law as soon as it can come before the Senate for consideration.

Fourth—That this shall end financial legislation for this year, so far as it affects our bonded debt, resumption, or materially affects our currency in volume by any means other than to prevent its contraction, and perhaps prevent legislation regarding silver certificates.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Secretary Evarts informed the Cabinet that Commissioner General McCormick needs another appropriation of \$50,000 for the Paris exposition. It appears that each nation, when it was assigned sites at the exposition, was left to erect its own buildings, and although Mr. McCormick did the best he could, he will find himself "short" the amount stated. No action was taken on the request, as it is desired to shave the amount down to the smallest figure before presenting the request to Congress. Only one voucher has been presented to the Department for money expended by Mr. McCormick, which reads as follows: "For loading and unloading exhibits for the French exposition, etc., \$8,000." The Department has refused to approve the voucher in its present form, and has requested the Commissioner to furnish a detailed statement.

EDWARD.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

JAMES ISLAND, FLORIDA.

News From the New Settlement—The Land, Soil and Crops—Tea Planting, etc.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:
I have long intended to write you, but have been too busy to make a social letter—such an one as I desire—but this forenoon it has occurred to me that our work has now sufficiently progressed to warrant telling our friends we are ready to see them.

We are located at the West end of James Island, at the mouth of the Carabelle river—and I assure you it is a beautiful location. We have some of the highest lands to be found on the Gulf coast, rising from twenty to seventy feet above the Gulf level; and while this gives us the healthful breeze, we have some of the best soil to cultivate. This we are thoroughly testing for fruits and tea culture. It has been decided at the Department of Agriculture at Washington that Middle Florida is, from its location, peculiarly adapted to the growth of tea, and we will have no trouble in showing that James Island will produce the finest flavored leaves.

Oranges and peaches will be set out in October. Of course they will succeed, and we give them no particular attention. Garden vegetables are making rapid growth, while the sugar cane planted for experiment on this soil without any fertilizer, attracts much attention. It is proving a success. When you shall come here and examine the soil you will find it crowded full of vegetable matter, a vast quantity of shrubs and undergrowth that grow rank for

two and three years die down, leaving the roots to decay, and this has been going on for ages. Then, in clearing land, many of the bushes and young growth are simply cut off at the surface of the ground, and two or three cuttings during the summer totally stop the growth. Corn and other seeds are planted in the soil the first year, and worked by hand with a grubbing hoe; during the following winter the ground is readily plowed, and the land is soon put in fine tilth. We have had much of our ground grubbed out by hand, but I think the other way will prove the most profitable, as we retain the roots to decay when most useful.

We have made considerable progress since our arrival the last of January, and have the nucleus of a town to mark our labors. There is no doubt as to this becoming an important point on the Gulf coast. The harbor is marked by the United States Coast Survey as the third, counting Pensacola first and Tampa as second. In old cotton times, before railroads crossed the State of Georgia, it was no uncommon thing to see sixty to eighty large foreign ships anchored here, loading with cotton brought by "lighters" from Apalachicola, twenty-five miles distant. This harbor is the natural gulf outlet for Georgia and Middle Florida, and the day is in the very near future when only fifty-six miles of railroad will be built connecting this settlement with the Georgia railroads.

Pensacola, you know, is nearly two hundred miles to the west, and there will be no competition, because no other point has the harbor and the high land necessary to build a town, while the facility with which a road bed can be constructed between this point and Tallahassee or Quincy is an important matter. Railroad men will learn all about these matters during the summer.

Until now there has been no opportunity to accommodate parties desiring to visit this part of the island—but now we have good, comfortable quarters, and fifteen or twenty persons can enjoy frontier fare. By October it is proposed to increase these facilities, and we can count upon this as being one of the popular resorts.

While we have plenty of oysters on the bars within half a mile, there are also the best of fishing pools near at hand. Then, again, we have fresh water lakes on the island, well stocked with fish. About two miles distant there is a very fine lake, on which we have a boat. The deepest water yet found in it is twenty-one feet. A party of us went out there a few days since and caught thirty-one fish, weighing from one to five pounds each. We spent about an hour and a half fishing and rowing about. A line would hardly touch the water before the bait would be taken; it was rare sport.

The fish are known here as fresh water trout, but they resemble the black bass of the North. They are good eating, and it is proposed to put up a house at the lake, in connection with the one already referred to here, so that parties can go there to spend a day and luxuriate in a nice fish dinner. Then we must not overlook deer, coon, ducks and such game, with which the island abounds. The game law is being well supported this season, and deer tracks show that we will feast in the fall. I have frequently been asked if we are not plentifully supplied with snakes and other venomous reptiles, to which I can reply that in all my rambles on this island during the past two years, I have never seen but three snakes, and these were the common black, that are said to kill the rattlesnakes; but they were out of sight almost as soon as I saw them. From what I can learn there are but very few of such inhabitants on the island. We have some mosquitoes and sand flies—the first have not yet been anyways annoying, but the latter are at times fully as aggravating as the little gnats of the North. When we have our usual breeze they disappear, yet we easily get rid of them by making a "smudge." They don't hanker after smoke.

During the past two weeks we have had our summer weather, and this I am carefully watching, as well as its effect. If any one of our party suffers with the heat it will be myself. Thus far we have had the mercury up to 87° at noon, but I worked in the sun the same as usual, for the delightful gulf breeze seemed to temper the heat upon the system. At night the land breeze gives us comfort also, and our close proximity to the water, as well as being on elevated land, we have a cool air, and toward morning I find an extra blanket quite comfortable.

To reach us, come by way of Eufaula or Columbus, and by boat to Apalachicola, where we take a sloop or schooner, and generally reach the island in four or five hours' sail. We very much need a small safe steamboat to run between Apalachicola and St. Marks, touching here and at Terresa, on the island about

fourteen miles east of us. That would give us railroad and telegraphic connection at St. Marks. We have just finished opening one wagon road that connects with the Tallahassee road, and hope to have a semi-weekly hack line in motion by September.

We are through with building, planting and fencing for the present, and now comes the interesting job of surveying. It is twenty odd years since this land was run out, and possibly some of the old stakes have disappeared; but we will be enabled to see what there is upon the island, and I will keep you informed of any matters that may be interesting. There are between five and six hundred "corners" to find, and about eighty square miles to find them on. Yours, WAFER.

JAMES ISLAND, FLA. (P. O. Apalachicola), May 13, 1873.

The London Farmer says a shrub has been discovered in Australia, the leaves of which make a decoction that never fails to cure the worst cases of scour in sheep or cattle. The plant is called "Roronaiko," whatever that is.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF DISEASE.—Among the antecedents of disease are inertness in the circulation of the blood, an unnaturally attenuated condition of the physique, indicating that the life current is deficient in nutritive properties, a wan, haggard look, inability to digest the food, loss of appetite, sleep and strength, and a sensation of unnatural languor. All these may be regarded as among the indicia of approaching disease, which will eventually attack the system and overwhelm it, if it is not built up and fortified in advance. Invigorate, then, without loss of time, making choice of the greatest vitalizing agent extant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an elixir which has given health and vigor to myriads of the sick and debilitated, which is avouched by physicians and analysts to be pure as well as effective, which is immensely popular in this country, and extensively used abroad, and which has been for years past one of the leading medicinal staples of America.

my2:4t

A NEW MAGAZINE.

The American Antiquarian: A journal of Anthropology, devoted especially to Early History, Ethnology and Archeology; Illustrated. Published quarterly, by Brooks & Schenck, Cleveland, O. Edited by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Ashtabula, Ohio. \$2 per year.

The scope of this magazine will be understood by the following list of topics:

The early history, exploration, discoveries and settlement of the different portions of the Continent.

The native races, their physical and mental traits, social organization and tribal distinctions, their religious customs, beliefs and traditions, as well as their earlier and later migration and changes.

The antiquities of America, especially the prehistoric relics and remains, ancient earthworks and structures, inscriptions, hieroglyphics, signs and symbols.

Prehistoric man, his origin, antiquity, geological position and physical structure.

The magazine will also treat of subjects of a more general character, such as the origin of man, the rise of society, the origin of writing, the growth of language, the history of architecture, the evolution of ornament and ceremonial observances, comparative religions, serpent worship and religious symbols, man and the mastodon, man and animals, earth and man, and many other topics which are connected with the science of Anthropology, especially as they are viewed by the Antiquarian.

Address Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Ashtabula, Ohio.

THROW off that despondent spirit, crush that feeling of despair, be cheerful, happy and well. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is no humbug, its virtues can be proved by hundreds right here at home. Examine the certificates. It has cured the worst cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, and prevents chills, fever, etc.

I have been a dyspeptic for years; began to use the Simmons' Liver Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case. Rev. J. C. HOLMES, Clayton, Ala."

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from nervous weakness, and all similar and kindred complaints, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

nov8:4yr

ORGANS and pianos of the manufacture of Messrs. Horace Waters & Sons, New York, are superior in every respect, while the prices bring them within the reach of every one. For almost thirty years this firm has never deviated from its policy of selling the very best instruments at lowest prices. Write to them before purchasing.

AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST.

The culture of small fruits at this time is a live question, and has never been treated with a more comprehensive and original style than is shown by the veteran horticulturist, Mr. J. J. Thomas, in his work on "The American Fruit Culturist," which contains all the modern information on the subject of varieties and their characteristics of modern small fruits, with hints of proper and profitable methods of cultivating, propagating, gathering, storing and marketing all sorts of fancy and standard fruits. This work is beautifully illustrated, so that the amateur can tell at a glance any fruit he may chance to pick up in the orchard, or be quizzed about in the saloon. For sale at this office for \$2.50.

HOW TO TELL

Genuine Simon's Liver Regulator, or Medicine.



Look for clear mean WHITE W RAPER with the red symbols repeated twice in the form of a ribbon gracefully curved into the letter Z, embracing the emblems of trade, Spatula, Mortar, and Graduate, with the words A. Q. SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or H. ZEILIN & CO. in red ink on the side.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Beware of those who know nothing of Medical Compounds, who put out nostrums known to sour, and being analyzed prove worthless and only made to fleece the public, and to pirate on the well-earned reputation of Zeilin & Co.'s medicine. These frauds have no reputation to sustain, and will cheat you for a few pennies every way they can.

See who Endorses the Genuine.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Rt. Rev. Jno. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia, Gen. and G. Gordon, U. S. Senator, Rt. Rev. Bishop Pierce, Hon. Jno. Gill Shorter, J. Edgar Thompson, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Prof. David Wills, D. D., Chief Justice Hiram Warner, of Georgia, Lewis Wunder, Assistant P. M. Philadelphia, Pa.

And thousands of others from whom we have letters of commendation and recommendation.

It is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

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NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS

ON ARCHITECTURE, AND

AGRICULTURE.

Sent post paid on receipt of price.

Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies.....	\$ 6 00
Woodward's Ornamental and Fancy Alphabets.....	5 00
Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses.....	2 00
Woodward's Country and Suburban Houses.....	2 00
Woodward's Grapes, &c.,	2 00
Woodward's Designs for the Pic-Saw.....	2 00
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Wheeler's Homes for the People.....	2 00
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Copeland's Standard Alphabets.....	2 00
Jacques' Manual of the House.....	2 00
Monckton's National Stair Builder.....</td	

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

A Record of Agriculture, Live Stock, Horticulture, Botany, and the Kindred Arts and Sciences.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NO. 39, COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING.

I. B. NALL, Editor and Manager.

The price of the Home Journal is \$2.00 per year, three months, 50 cents; in clubs of five subscribers, \$1.50 each. We want the names and addresses of intelligent and responsible farmers who do not take the paper, that we may send them sample copies, and friends will confer a favor by furnishing such.

The Farmers' Home Journal was established in 1865 and is issued weekly, and it is not only an old, but it is also a widely and favorably-known farmer's paper. There is no better advertising medium of its class in the country. It is the leading Agricultural and Live Stock paper of Kentucky and all the rich region South and West of, and tributary to, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Ordinary advertisements, 20 cents per line. Reading Notices, 30 cents per line. Special rates to those who advertise regularly or largely.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1878.

MR. JOSEPH DECKER, brought to this office, on last Monday, a crate of the Duncan red raspberry, quite ripe. It is the earliest known in this section.

CAPT. THOMAS HENRY HINES, of Bowling Green, has more than enough votes already pledged to insure the nomination at the Appellate convention at Henderson on June 12.

MR. TYLER CARPENTER, of Shelby county, was in our office last week, and brought a very good sample of long wool taken from the fleece of one of his yearling Cotswold bucks. The wool is not only long but of fine fibre.

We are in receipt of catalogues of the sale of the great Vinewood (B. B. Groom's) herd of Shorthorns. This will be the greatest sale of the season. Over two hundred head of fashionable stock will come under the hammer.

THE TENNESSEE SALES.—Mr. L. S. Hardin started, last Monday, to attend the series of sales of live stock to take place in Middle Tennessee this week. He goes as the representative of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL and Courier-Journal.

The Bluegrass Clipper thinks, as the Hon. E. Dudley Walker parts his name in the middle, he is not the sort of wood governors are made of. You're green, Mr. B. Grass Clipper. When you see him part the vote of Kentucky in the middle, and take the biggest half, you'll take snuff.

SALE OF A TROTTING COLT.—Colonel W. T. Withers has sold the two-year-old colt Brown Star, sired by William Welch, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, to Prof. T. Armstrong, Mount Union, Ohio, who changes his name to Prince Edward. The Colonel has also sold to Charles Bohn, Denver, Col., a young Almont stallion for \$2,000, and four fillies at catalogue prices, less discount allowed on five head.

MR. O. H. KELLEY, secretary of the National Grange, who now resides on James Island, Florida, came up this week to finish the removal of the records and furniture of the Grange headquarters to Apalachicola, Fla. The executive committee were in session here last week, and concluded to break up headquarters and permit the secretary to carry the office to his residence wherever it may be. "Tis finished."

MAJ. CAMPBELL BROWN'S CARD.

We insert in our Breeders' Directory this week the card of Major Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn. It will be seen by reference to the card that this gentleman is breeding and has for sale trotting and harness horses, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep. His stock is all of the most approved and sound, and we bespeak for his card the attention it deserves from our readers. Major Brown is one of the very best and most reliable of breeders. We propose at no very distant day to have a representative of the HOME JOURNAL visit his stock, and will then let our readers know more of their merit.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

We call attention this week to the advertisement of the great joint sale of Shorthorn cattle to be made by Messrs. J. Ed. Sudduth and B. F. & W. C. Vanner, near Winchester, Ky., June 21. On that day eighty head of finely bred animals will pass under the hammer. They are of the following well known families: Josephines, Marys, Phyllises and Rose of Shasons. The names of these breeders alone will give character to this sale, and when it is taken into consideration that such stock will be

offered, no lover of Shorthorns should miss the opportunity of being present. Catalogues will be furnished upon application as specified in the advertisement.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Pretty full reports from the wheat crops in Kentucky are embraced in our correspondence and gleaned from our State exchanges. Upon the whole, while the prospect of two months ago is not to be thought of, there is reason to hope for at least enough to supply home demand and furnish a little for export. The rust and fly have done much damage, but the fury of the attack seems to have been spent, and from now on there is every reason to believe the prospect will brighten. The crop of last year was heavy in most parts of the State, and we can take a little less this season without being brought to starvation.

GETTING READY FOR THE FALL SHOWS.

Mr. W. I. Samuels, of Nelson county, dropped in this office a few days ago, and we gleaned from him the following information in regard to the Cotswolds and Berkshires of their firm: They are preparing their ram Prince Second and eight ewes for exhibition at the fall fairs. Among the ewes the prize winner Princess Royal and the very fine winning Handsome Ann are numbered.

They are excellent Cotswolds, and whoever proposes to show against them must trot out their very best.

On the point of shearing show sheep, Mr. Samuels believes they should be clipped in the ordinary way after the first day of April; and he says that will be the rule governing at the St. Louis fair this fall, and should be at every fair. His sheep were all sheared as above. The flocks of the Messrs. Samuels clipped this year yielded as follows: 101 fleeces averaged 11½ pounds; heaviest fleece weighed 20 pounds.

This firm have made the following sales: To William Gay, Trenton, Tenn., 1 yearling ram, \$25; to J. M. Copeland, Adairville, Ky., 2 imported Berkshire sows, \$181.75; to Eugene Banno, Bayou Sara, La., 3 Cotswold lambs, 3 Berkshire pigs and 20 grade lambs. Total price, \$235.

SHORTHORN SALE AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capt. Phil C. Kidd passed through the city last Saturday, on his way home from the sales of Shorthorns made by him at Kansas City, Missouri, on the 23d and 24th inst. He called at our office and gave particulars of the sales. Over one hundred head of cattle were sold, mostly Kentucky bred animals, that were taken there for sale by Messrs. Hamilton, Anderson & Kidd, of Lexington. Captain Kidd's sale was not quite so satisfactory as one made at same place last fall. This was occasioned largely by the depreciated condition of stock, which was taken from grass and shipped to arrive just a day or two before the sale. They of course lost more flesh than under same circumstances in the fall, when the fat is more substantial. Most of the animals were bulls, and they brought all the way from \$50 to \$1,000 per head, two Rose of Sharon bulls bred by Abram Renick, of Clark county, each bringing the latter figure. Capt. Kidd says there is a growing demand from Texas for Shorthorns, especially bulls, and he believes that this demand will absorb all the bulls that we will be able to raise in Kentucky for the next ten years.

The following in regard to our popular auctioneer is taken from the Kansas City Times:

"Capt. P. C. Kidd, who conducted the sale upon such high principles of fairness, especially not allowing bidders to bid against themselves, and who has added more laurels to his career as the American auctioneer, leaves via the Missouri Pacific railroad, by this morning's train, for Nashville, Tenn., where he makes a series of sales of blooded stock next week, and where he hopes to be able to sell the stock at better figures than the sale made here."

Written for the Farmers' Home Journal.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—No. 47.

BY PROF. HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

The bear walks upon the soles of his feet. He differs from the carnivora proper in many other respects. He does not confine himself to animal food, but sometimes eats vegetables, honey, and other substances. He does not kill his prey by attacking them in the vital parts, but hugs or tears them to death. In colder climates, where the bear naturally resides, he often hibernates or sleeps during the winter, which is never done by other quadrupeds. The bear is found in every latitude. In the torrid zone he is tame and feeble, while in the colder regions he is bold, fierce, and powerful. Hence he is

geographically the reverse of the lion, tiger and jaguar, whose homes are in the tropics.

Again, the bear is a seasonal animal, so called because he retires during the winter and comes abroad again in the spring. But he does not retire from the storm; this is his harvest. During the raging tempest he comes forth to range the forest in search of the carcasses of smaller animals which have been overcome by the storm. Thus he sometimes secures his last supper before the long fasting of his winter's sleep.

There are five species of bear, of which the white bear of Greenland is the largest and most powerful, and the grisly bear of America is the most ferocious and tenacious of life. The European brown and the American black bear are closely allied to these.

The white bear of the North is the most noted of all North American quadrupeds. His color is a yellowish white; his body is long in proportion to its height; the soles of his hind feet equal one-sixth the length of his body; his whole appearance is that of great strength without much agility. His length is nine feet, and his height four and a half feet.

The polar bear is an omnivorous animal, devouring with eagerness the carcasses of whales, seals, fish, and vegetable substances as convenience may dictate. It makes but little difference whether his food is putrid or fresh. He lives near the water or upon the ice. He dives and swims with skill, and hunts marine animals with great success. He does not hesitate to attack the walrus, though sometimes unsuccessful. He scents his prey at great distances, and is often attracted to whale vessels by the refuse of whale blubber. He lives in a higher latitude than any other quadruped. He frequents all the Asiatic coasts of the frozen ocean, but we do not know the exact limit of his range to the westward.

Dr. Richardson thinks the white bear is less in the habit of hibernating than the black bear, and gives as a reason that the latter lives chiefly on vegetables, which can not be found in the winter, and hence the necessity of a long sleep and constant fasting. Yet we know that the white bear does spend a portion of such season buried under the snow in a state of stupor. Thus the bear and the bat survive only by a special provision made for their winters. The philosophy of existence in this torpid state is given by the Exquimaux. He says, at the opening of winter the female bear is very fat, and always solitary. When the heavy snows begin to fall she lies down quietly and goes to sleep; she does not wake again until spring, when she produces two cubs. She has become very poor and weak, life having been sustained by the consumption of her fat. But she is now ready for a summer life again, if there can be such a season at the poles.

PLACE FOR SURPLUS SWINE.

The ocean steamer City of Bristol has been purchased by a Liverpool (England) company, and came to Boston recently on an experimental trip. She has been fitted especially with a view of transporting across seas live hogs between decks, while loaded with grain below. The following is taken from the American Cultivator of last week:

"The City of Bristol cleared last Saturday with 26,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 tierces of lard, 2,200 live hogs between decks, and 30 head of cattle. Should the present trip prove profitable and successful, the owners contemplate purchasing several more steamers, and establishing fortnightly or weekly sailings from this port. The owners of the Bristol say that there is a demand in Yorkshire and other parts of England for the common grades of hogs and cattle in this country, and if they can be shipped across with safety, there is hardly a limit to the business that can be done at present. About a dozen of the owners came over on the Bristol, and they improved their stay in port by taking a run over to New York, as well as by inspecting the port of Boston and the attractions of the city. This enterprise is in the right direction for benefiting the farmers of the country, by furnishing additional markets for surplus live stock."

CROPS IN GREEN COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:

The wheat crop in this county is improving rapidly, and I think we will harvest a fair crop yet. Owing to too much rain, farmers are behind with the cultivation of their corn, though it looks well. Oats promise a good crop, and the same may be said of orchard grass and meadows. We have plenty of pasture for all kinds of stock.

Respectfully, R. E. E.

GREENSBURG, KY., May 27.

The Shelby Sentinel has a correspondent, by name "Wheat," whose lively letters show that he is rust proof.

LIVE STOCK.

GUENON'S THEORY TESTED.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:

One of the most intelligent and progressive farmers' clubs in this country has its monthly meetings at the Pennsylvania Eastern Experimental Farm, near Philadelphia, which is under the guidance of that clever gentleman and enthusiastic investigator, Mr. John I. Carter.

The State Board of Agriculture for Pennsylvania has appointed a committee to investigate and report on the value of the escutcheon for testing the milking qualities of a cow. Mr. Carter has asked me to give the club my views as to the proper method of making the tests. In the subjoined letter I have set out my views on the subject at some length:

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 25, 1878.

My Dear Mr. Carter:

Your favor requesting my views on the proposed test of the escutcheon by the gentlemen appointed by the State Board to examine it, is at hand. Whatever the deliverance by that committee may be, it will be read with much interest, owing to the prominence the subject has reached before the dairy public. The importance that will be attached to it will depend much less upon the dignity of the committee than it will to the members of the same effect.

If this Guenon theory is correct in only a reasonable degree, still the value of it is immense. It is easily seen that if there is an outward mark to be found on young heifers by which we can increase to any measurable degree the number of good milkers in making our selection—just in that degree will we improve our fortunes. If I now buy twenty-four heifer calves I will probably not get more than eight first-class heavy milkers out of the lot, requiring about four years' time to test them. If I had properly applied the Guenon theory, and had thereby increased the number of heavy milkers to sixteen, then this knowledge has increased my profits 100 per cent. If this knowledge had added but two more to my eight, I would have made 25 per cent. It is mighty easy to make a fortune this way.

There are, unfortunately, a few staggering suggestions about this Guenon business. I will name a few of them.

If Guenon possessed this valuable secret, why did he not make a fortune with it by purchasing all the well-marked heifer calves in his neighborhood? Why do not the gentlemen who advocate this theory give us a little of the proof of the pudding? Where are the fortunes they have made out of it? I met Dr. Voyles the other day, and he put this suggestion to me, which looks to me like a stunner. Jerseys have been bred for a great many years with the sole purpose of giving milk. Shorthorns have been bred for an equally long period of time with almost the sole purpose of producing beef. If the escutcheon naturally follows the milking habit, then it follows as a natural sequence that Jerseys should possess a very large preponderance of large escutcheons over the Shorthorns. Is such the case? The Doctor and I examined the two breeds, side by side, at the Indianapolis fair, and were astonished to find so great a preponderance of good escutcheons on the Shorthorns, and some of these cows only had rudimentary teats, the milking habit being apparently entirely bred out of them.

You write me that the committee, in making up their judgment of a cow, take into consideration not only the escutcheon, but all the other marks of a cow. This seems very strange to me. I have not the resolution of the State Board before me, but my recollection of it is that it simply called upon the committee to report on the relation of the escutcheon to the milking qualities of the cow. If I am right—and it seems to me this ought to have been the resolution, if it was not—then the committee have gotten out of their latitude. The question is not, "How well can these gentlemen tell a cow by her outward signs?" For instance, ninety per cent. of the cows with big bellies and large udders are large milkers, and it is the easiest thing in the world for a man—especially if he is of an enthusiastic nature—to decide the question of a cow's worth by these points, and unwittingly attribute his judgment to some other favorite point. I hope the gentlemen who compose the commission will not think that I would attribute any intentional bias or favoritism in making up their decisions. I do not know any of them personally, but have always seen their names mentioned in complimentary terms.

If it is the purpose of the commission to make a close, thorough and searching investigation of this subject, and one that we carping critics will be compelled to respect, then the way to tie our hands is to cheerfully comply with all of our reasonable suggestions. As I expect to take a hand in the discussion of the report after it gets before the public, I will propose a few articles of war before the opening of hostilities:

First—Make this a test of the escutcheon, and confine yourselves to it.

Second—Take down in writing before you see the cows the owners and milkers'

opinions of all the cows to be tested.

Third—Make the owners and milkers, out of hearing of each other, tell you

(1), the name of the cow? (2), her age?

(3), how much milk she gives when

fresh? (4), how much milk she gives a

year? (5), is her milk rich or poor? (6),

have you ever tested the milk by

measure or otherwise to determine the

amount or its richness? (7), what breed

is she?

Fourth—Get a non-believer to make pencil sketches of each escutcheon to put with the report of number three. (The committee should be on hand to see that the sketches are faithfully executed.) Any school teacher or passably bright scholar can make the sketches by having dots to represent the gambrel joints, twist and vulva—the relative

size of the escutcheon can easily be mapped out.

Fifth—Petition the board to request the governor to appoint two more on the committee, who are not believers, and I would suggest Mr. Ezra Michener of Coatesville, Bucks county, Pa.

If this theory is correct, then its importance can hardly be over estimated, and the sooner such men as myself are induced to quit writing against it the better; and whether we stop or not our words will have little or no effect if we are met with the same spirit of fairness that has evidenced our own treatment of the subject and caused such a breaking down in the faith of others in it. For instance, I received a business letter the other day from an editor of one of the very first agricultural papers in the East. In a postscript he says: "I congratulate you on your very successful squelching of the Guenon humbug." This is only one of numerous statements to the same effect.

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HOG RAISING.*To the Editor of the Farmers' Home Journal:*

As the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL has become one of the best representatives of the agriculturist of this section of our great farming country, permit me to lay before your readers a few hints upon that most important branch of agriculture—hog raising—subject that has never attained its deserved position among the many departments of the farm, simply because that very erroneous idea is too prevalent that "a hog is a hog the world over;" or, in other words, that "one hog is just as good as another," all he wants being corn and plenty of it.

The sense that this last assertion implies is true to a certain extent; it is an undeniable fact that corn will make pork. I presume, however, that nobody will dispute that fact. But can we not make better pork and more of it with less feed, consequently much easier and quicker, by using improved breeds? If any farmer doubts it let him try, and I will guarantee that he will never again keep a scrub hog on his farm, because he will find that it will not pay. We had just as well say that a scrub cow is as good as a pure bred Jersey; or that a common, scrub horse is as good as a thoroughbred Denmark, as to say that a scrub hog is as good as a pure bred Berkshire.

Experience is the best lesson. Mr. F. D. Coburn, of Pomona, Kansas, the author of that invaluable volume called "Swine Husbandry," gained all his knowledge of hog raising from experience and close observation. In fact, a farmer can be successful in nothing without experimenting and observing the results; it is the key to success in farming. There is another thing of great importance to the hog raiser, and that is reading. Every farmer who raises hogs, even if it be only enough to supply himself with pork, should always keep by him a book of reference.

Perhaps the inexperienced reader would like to know the most profitable breed for him to keep. This varies with different surroundings and circumstances. As Mr. Coburn says, what might be perfectly satisfactory to one farmer, might with different surroundings and under different circumstances be discarded by another as utterly untrustworthy. My opinion is, that if the farmer wishes merely to raise them to supply his own family with pork, and to be ready to slaughter at almost any age, the pure bred Suffolk is the best. The pure bred Essex, however, is very good, its color being the only objection; but if he wishes to raise them almost exclusively for market, then the pure bred Berkshire, taking every thing into consideration, is decidedly the best. The Poland-China is very good, but they are not such prolific breeders as the Berkshires; for this reason alone the Berkshires are preferable. This, however, is a considerable drawback.

Not a few failures in hog raising happen through the mistreatment of the boar—in fact, it is the greatest and most common cause of failure in the breeding of swine. Most farmers generally either keep their boars confined in a close pen, where they are fed on the most concentrated food or else give them the range of a large field where they are kept wearied and fretted constantly by running about. Others allow them the privilege of running with the stock and fattening hogs, and from such action they are rendered utterly worthless in a comparatively short time. I, for one, would not breed a sow to a boar that is allowed this privilege if I desired (as I always do) large, thrifty and well formed pigs. The proper management for a boar is to fence off a piece of ground containing about an acre, the largest part of which should be well set with grass, and it should be so situated that he can have access to plenty of clear running water at all times. There should also be plenty of shade in summer, and he should have warm, comfortable quarters in winter. A very small portion of the ground should be plowed up and a small quantity of corn or grain of any kind sowed over it daily. In the cool of the evening in summer is the best time at which to sow the grain over the plot. This induces him to moderate rooting, and affords him just the exercise he needs; besides, it diverts his attention from other hogs that may be in adjoining fields. Rooting is a natural proclivity of the hog, and when indulged in moderately, is conducive to perfect health.

As to the diseases of the hog, they are so numerous and so varied in form and treatment that it would be useless for me to attempt an explanation of them with less space than a column or two. I shall, therefore, say nothing more than that the disease commonly called "hog cholera" is no more like cholera than day is like night; in fact, several diseases, totally different in character, are all called by the wiseacres "hog cholera." I wish that I could

write on this one subject as I would like to for the benefit of the readers of the HOME JOURNAL, but I can not; time and space will not permit it. Respectfully,

CHAS. M. F. STRIGER.
KENTON, KENTON CO., KY., May 25, 1878.

SHEARING MERINOS.

We have before us the official report of the thirteenth annual shearing of the Southeastern Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Caldwell's Prairie, on May 3. In class one the prize was taken by Loomis & Bro. with a ram three years old, weighing 135 pounds, and shearing 23 lbs 5 oz of wool; Mullaney Bros., on a ram two years old, weight of wool 18 lbs 6 oz, carcass 95 lbs; Perry Craig, on a ram one year old, weight of fleece 13 lbs 11 oz, carcass 90 lbs. In ewes, A. & P. Humbert took the prize for three year old wool, 17 lbs 12 oz, also two year old wool, 15 lbs 9 oz, carcass 71 lbs, A. C. Whitmore, ewe one year old, wool 12 lbs 14 oz, carcasses 72 lbs. The above were all Merinos. In delaine Merinos, J. W. Parks took prize for ram 3 years old, wool 19 lbs 8 oz; A. Frazer, ram 2 years old, wool 16 lbs 6 oz; A. & P. Humbert, prize for ewe 3 years old, wool 16 lbs 3 oz.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

This was omitted from the Bluegrass Cook Book by a crusty old bachelor.

MARRIAGE.—Catch a young gentleman and lady. The young gentleman will be best raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner table; take a bottle of wine—claret is good, port is better, a little dash of champagne will give it briskness; let him soak in this mixture about two hours; if no signs of boiling, try another bottle. When getting red in the gills take him into the drawing room, if in winter; set him at the fireside by the lady; throw in a dash of tea, about three cups each, and let them simmer together; if in summer time, place them in a current of air, as near the window, and as much out of sight as you can; stick the lady all over with flowers, and place them near the piano; keep stirring them until the lady sings.

When you hear the gentleman sigh, it is a good sign, as, whether winter or summer, they are sure to be growing warm.

Then take them off and put them in the corner of the room on a sofa; leave them together simmering for the rest of the evening. Repeat this for three or four times, taking care to keep them as close to each other as you can. Great care must be taken about the degree of heat; if too great, they will explode and fly off; if too little, they will turn into a jelly, or perhaps an ice. The best heat is moderate, regular and constant.

The length of time during which it is applied must be according to circumstances. For a gentleman and lady under five and twenty, three months—three weeks sometimes being sufficient; if the gentleman is older and a widower, three days will be long enough, and you had better omit the wine, but in every instance there must be great precaution to avoid a broil. A certain quantity of what is vulgarly called coin put in during the cooking will have great effect in keeping up the heat. If the gentleman is a widower and a little old, he had better be well stuffed with greenbacks. Care should be taken that no vinegar is used, as the dish is very apt to turn sour. Garnish with 5-20 bonds, and it may be served up at table—a glorious dish for two. By one who wants to take a hand.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PUVERMACHER GALTANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AN ALPINE AVALANCHE.

In the summer of 1864, a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed, with great difficulty, to an elevated and snow-covered plateau, in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of mid-summer below with the bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist snow into large balls; they crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling it struck softer snow, which immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain side, burying and destroying everything in its course. As the handful of snow became the irresistible avalanche, so the hacking cough with sore throat and catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer, consumption. In the early stages, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or

impoverished it must be purified and enriched by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the liver and bowels kept active by his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Many who despaired of life, and had been given up to die by physicians and friends, owe their restoration to the above remedies.

ELY, LINN COUNTY, IOWA, May 8, 1878.
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro-pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough, that gradually grew worse until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies, that are advertised to cure consumption, but without obtaining any relief or benefit. Seeing your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets advertised, I concluded to try them, and found them to be all that you claim for them. My restoration has remained complete for over two years. Enclosed find \$1.50 for a copy of your Common Sense Medical Adviser. Ever gratefully yours,

JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW.

**Great Public Sale
OF
JERSEY CATTLE**

I will sell at public auction at Treacy & Wilson's Bazaar, Main street, Lexington, Ky., on

TUESDAY, June 18th, 1878, twenty-five head of Jersey Cattle, twenty head of which are young cows, in full milk. These are first-class Jersey Cattle, recorded in A. J. C. C. Register.

SALE POSITIVE, commencing at 12 o'clock m. sharp.

Seats will be provided for all, and the **Ladies** are especially invited to be present. Catalogues ready, and will be sent on application.

ALEX. MCCLINTOCK,
Millersburg, Ky.
CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
GREAT AWAKENING**

This interesting book contains a complete history of "THE MURPHY MOVEMENT," and also ABLE TEMPERANCE LECTURES by the most prominent advocates of the cause. In addition to this has the great controversy between Romanism and Protestantism, also the Life of Pope Pius IX. Three books in one, Price \$1.50. Send for "The Emigrant Bishop," "The Rabbits Doctor of Divinity," &c. The book for the times! Secure territory at once. Address Anchor Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

600 Acres Timbered Land
IN CANADA,
TO Exchange for an Improved Farm.
(Southern Kentucky preferred.)

Will make a good stock farm. Apply at this office. This block of land has a trout stream running through the center, with several springs from limestone rock; 100 acres beaver meadow, the rest heavily timbered with black elm and sugar maple. The elm is worth \$50 per 1,000 cubic feet on stump.

BRINLY PLOWS
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE.
Have taken over 400 Premiums
at Fairs throughout the
South. Send for il-
lustrated Catalogue
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
BRINLY, MILES & HARDY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ready Mixed Paints and Paris Green
Prices Reduced for 1878.

PATRONS' PAINT CO.

Ingersoll's Ready Mixed Paints
and Paris Green, Brushes,
and Pottery Paint.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED.

Freight paid on Paints and Paris Green to all parts of the country; so it makes no difference where you send your goods at the same price as if you were at the factory.

Our book, "How Every One can Paint," with specimens of 20 Brilliant Colors; Sewing Machines, Brushes, Pottery, etc.; illustrated. Mailed free on application to PATRONS' PAINT CO., 16 South Street, New York. Secretaries, send for circulars for your whole Grange.

TRUSTEES.

T. A. Thompson, Past Lecturer National Grange. Sam'l E. Adams (Maine), Master National Grange. Hon. W. W. Allen (South Carolina), Chairman Executive Committee National Grange.

Mr. Whitehead (New Jersey), Lecturer National Grange.

O. H. Kelley (Founder of the Order), Secretary National Grange.

J. W. A. Wright (Author Declaration of Purposes), Past Master California State Grange.

M. D. Davis, Master State Grange of Kentucky.

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**BURNHAM'S
WATER WHEEL**
STANDARD
WARRANTED BEST & CHEAPEST.
Also, MILLING MACHINERY,
PRICES REDUCED APR. 20, '78.
Pamphlets free. OFFICE, YORK, PA.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, ORGAN Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1,600, only \$425. Superb Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$155. New Style Upright Pianos, \$112.50. Organs, \$35. Organs, 12 stops, \$72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost \$390, only \$115. Square Pianos, \$137.50. Harps, \$105, only \$25. Instruments sacrifice to close out present stock. Immense new steam factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs SENT FREE. Please address

jan23-31 DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

\$6.00 a week in your own town. Terms \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

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GOLD Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

TOBACCO INFORMATION.

LOUISVILLE.

From The Tobacco News.

Receipts this week are largely in excess of last week, being 2,183 hds, against 1,780 last week, and 1,638 this week last year.

Sales have been considerably less, owing mainly to the attractions at the race course this week, and the desire of many in the trade to be present every afternoon. Sales foot up 1,587 hds, against 1,596 last week and 1,473 this week last year.

The offerings have been curtailed largely in comparison with the receipts, as will be seen from the figures above given.

The character of the offerings, although still very largely nondescript, and of common grades generally, we have had probably the best assortment of fine dark Tobaccos seen this season, although that is not saying much, with the order and weights of such generally very good.

Of dark Tobaccos about 30 hds fine sold from \$9 to \$13, with a scarcity of strictly heavy lugs, which were firm.

Cutting Tobaccos have been in small supply, although some 20 hds of fine crops sold at from \$10 to \$14.75. Prices firm, with few export weights.

Manufacturing Tobaccos are still scarce with a good demand. Prices firm and unchanged.

Speculation continues to run lightly on the lower grades.

Stemming dark sorts are without change, and sometimes not as firm as they have been.

Eight tubs of Kentucky bright wrappers were sold at auction at \$12.50 to \$40.50, and 5 tubs Virginia at \$15 to \$35.

The first days sales of the week showed more animation with fuller figures than have ruled since, and although prices have been irregular at times, no change in quotations from last week can be made, so that we therefore repeat them.

To-day the leading feature of the market consisted of the offering of some good Clarksville Tobaccos, which sold full, but which, for the exceptional fullness of an outside speculator, who took a flyer at them, they might not perhaps have reached the extreme figures they did—at from \$9 to 11.75.

A tub of Hart county (Ky.) fine bright wrapper sold to-day at \$40.50. With the above exception, the market was without change, and closed steady.

The sales of old Tobaccos this week were 25, as against 20 last week.

Quotations for 1877 Tobaccos.

Quotations of Mr. W. J. Lewers, Secretary to the Tobacco Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.

May 25, 1878.

<u>HEAVY BODIED</u>		Cutting.
Common Lugs...	2 1/2@ 2 1/2	2 1/2@ 3
Good lugs...	2 1/2@ 3	3 @ 5
Common leaf...	3 @ 4	4 @ 5 1/2
Good leaf...	4 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2@ 7 1/2
Fine leaf...	5 1/2@ 7 1/2	6 1/2@ 8
Selections...	7 1/2@ 10	8 @ 11
	10 @ 13	11 @ 15
Nondescript...	Common lugs, 2 1/2@ 3; good, 2 1/2@ 2 1/2; Common leaf, 2 1/2@ 3; good, 3 1/2@ 4.	
Trash, or in soft order, from 1/2 to 1 1/2 less than above quotations.		
Bright Wrappers.—Common, 10@15; good, 15@25; fine, 25@40.		

CINCINNATI.

Special report to The Tobacco News by E. R. W. Thomas, Leaf Tobacco Broker.

Sales for the week, 1,086 hds Tobacco, and prices have been very uniform for five consecutive weeks on new leaf, while old has been slightly lower. This week good to choice fillers were off 1 to 1 1/2, while bright lugs were a little stiffer; but so steady are prices that I must request you to continue my present quotations. Receipts are still large, and the warehouses are meeting the demand promptly; consequently we look for large sales next week.

Classification of Sales

for the week ending May 24, inclusive.
502 hds Mason county (Kentucky District) trash lugs and leaf. 451 new—60 at \$2.40@ 3.95, 98 at 4@5.95, 156 at 6@7.95, 82 at 8@9.90, 11 at 10@14.75, 51 hds old at \$3@18.

304 hds Brown county (Ohio District). 267 new—34 at \$2.50@3.90, 48 at 4@5.95, 116 at 6@7.95, 46 at 8@9.65, 3 at 10@11.75, 38 hds old at \$6.80@18.25

250 hds new Owen county (Kentucky District). 236 new—77 at \$2.10@3.95, 89 at 4@5.95, 63 at 6@7.95, 16 at 8@9.10, 1 at 10.75, 36 hds old at \$4.10@15.75.

10 hds new Boone county, Ky., at \$3.20@7.60, 1 hhd new West Virginia at \$4.35, 8 hds new South Indiana at \$3@7.75, 9 boxes new do at \$3@5.60.

QUOTATIONS.

NEW CUTTING LEAF.		
Lugs common	\$2.50@ 3.50	
do medium	3.50@ 5.00	
do good	5.00@ 7.00	
Leaf common	7.00@ 9.00	
do good	10.00@14.00	
do fine	14.00@18.00	
do fancy	18.00@20.00	
OLD CUTTING LEAF.		
Smokers common dark	3.00@ 4.50	
do color	4.00@ 5.50	
Strippers common color	5.00@ 6.00	
do good color	7.00@10.00	
Leaf red	8.00@ 9.00	
do medium	9.00@12.00	
do good	12.00@18.00	
do fine	18.00@25.00	

THE TOBACCO CROP OF 1878.

From Correspondents of The Tobacco News.

Kentucky.

HANSON STATION, HOPKINS COUNTY, May 20.—For the last two weeks we have had fine rains, and the plants have improved considerably.

I think farmers will be able to set half a crop, and they ought not to set more. Heretofore, their idea has been that the most money was in the greatest quantity, but they are beginning to see that quality is of more importance than quantity. Instead of from three to five acres to the hand, they will this year plant from one and a half to two acres.

The old crop in this county is nearly sold; a few are holding for better prices.

During the last two weeks wheat has improved and will turn out better than was thought, though some pieces are ruined.

HENDERSON, May 21.—Our planters are busy setting Tobacco where the plants are large enough, and I can soon make a reasonably close estimate of the acreage set this season.

BUFFALO, LAURE COUNTY, May 18.—Less than an average crop of Tobacco will be set in this county, but more than if wheat had not been injured. What is raised will be better cultivated, and better handled.

When prospects are gloomy, some fields being beyond all hope, and all being much injured by rust, and that sown early by the fly also. The corn crop will be much larger than last season.

But little Tobacco remains unsold in this county. Green and Taylor counties are shipping more or less every day to your city. Prices here have been ranging from 50¢ to \$4.

DOVELL'S VALLEY, EDMONDSON COUNTY, May 18.—Tobacco plants are mostly destroyed consequently but little will be planted.

ATHLETIC SPORT FOR LADIES.—Running through a novel; walking around a subject; jumping at conclusions; skipping full directions.

The other day an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, upon being told that she had gone there with a rake.

VISITOR (blandly)—“Well, dame, how do you find things now?” Crusty old dame—“How do I find thinks now? Why, by looking arter ‘em, to be sure.”

A MAN in Ogle county, Ill., has trapped sixty skunks during the past six months. So it seems the battle is not always to the strongest.

GILES asserts that the laws are very unjust. A man can poach an egg, and there is nothing done about it; but let him try and poach a chicken—Well, let him just try, that is all!

The question is asked in *All the Year Round*, “Shall ladies go dressed or undressed before the Queen?” We shall not answer it; but it is at least desirable that the ladies should not take cold.—*Buffalo Express*.

FIRST URCHIN.—“When a doctor gets sick, what makes ‘em get another doctor to give ‘em medicine?” Second Urchin—“Cos they can’t take their own medicine—it’s too nasty. They give it to folks.”—*Kingston Freeman*.

BILLY BANGS, a Philadelphia collector, wears a very high hat with the legend “Bad Bills Collected” painted conspicuously on it, and the debtor class are naturally not pleased to have him seen hanging around their doors very much.”

IT WAS AN IRISH HORSE-STEALER WHO, WHEN HE HAD OBTAINED HIS ACQUITTAL, EXCLAIMED, IN THE EXUBERANCE OF HIS GRATITUDE, “OCH, COUNSELLOR, I’VE NO WAY HERE TO THANK YOU, BUT I WISH I SAW YOU KNOCKED DOWN IN MY OWN PARISH—WON’T I BRING A FACTION TO THE FOLKS?”

HOSTESS (WHISPERING TO AMATEUR)—“I WANT YOU TO SING NEXT.” AMATEUR (WHOSE VOICE IS NOT QUITE WHAT IT USED TO BE)—“I THOUGHT I WASN’T TO SING TILL QUITE AT THE END.” HOSTESS—“YES; BUT THERE ARE NOT ICES ENOUGH, AND I WANT SOME OF THE PEOPLE TO GO.”

THE SHORTEST WAY THE BEST.—MAMMA (TO ETHEL, ON THEIR WAY TO THE LATTER’S FIRST PARTY)—“NOW MIND, DARLING, IF YOU SEE ANY NICE THINGS ON THE TABLE THAT YOU’D LIKE TO EAT, YOU MUST ASK THEM FOR IT.” ETHEL—“OH, NO, MAMMA, I’LL TAKE THEM!”—*PUNCH*.

DARBY, WHILE TAKING HIS USUAL WALK, MET HIS FRIEND PAT, AND ASKED, “WHAT TIME MOIGHT IT BE NOW?” PAT GAVE HIM A SHARP CRACK OVER THE HEAD WITH A STICK, AND ANSWERED, “IT’S JUST STRUCK WAN.” DARBY’S SURPRISE DID NOT TAKE AWAY HIS READY IRISH WIT; FOR HE EXCLAIMED, “TROTHER, AND IT’S A LUCKY JOB I WASN’T HERE AN HOUR SOONER.”

SOME PEOPLE ARE LIKE THE OLD DEACON WHO USED TO CHEAT HIS NEIGHBORS IN A TRADE, AND KNUED DOWN BY A STONE WALL AND PRAY THAT IF HE HAD DONE ANYTHING WRONG A STONE MIGHT FALL ON HIM. HE SATISFIED HIS CONSCIENCE BY THE FLIMSY ASSERTION THAT HE MUST BE ALL RIGHT, BECAUSE NOT A STONE HAD EVER MOVED FROM ITS PLACE. ONE DAY, HOWEVER, AFTER THE USUAL PRAYER, A LOOSE TOP STONE DID FALL. HE JUMPED TO HIS FEET IN GREAT TERROR, AND CRIED OUT: “GOOD GRACIOUS, LORD! DIDN’T YOU KNOW I WAS JOKING?”

RESOLVED, THAT THE ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PLACING THE *Bulletin* UNDER THE CONTROL OF ANY OTHER PERSON THAN THE SECRETARY, IS IN VIOLATION OF CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION WHICH SAYS “HE (THE SECRETARY) SHALL HAVE CHARGE OF *ALL* THE PRINTING ORDERED TO BE DONE BY THE STATE GRANGE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,” AND ITS EFFORTS TO FOIST UPON THE ORDER REQUIRE THE OFFICE TO BE KEPT BY THE OFFICER ELECTED FOR THAT PURPOSE, AND IT IS UNREASONABLE TO COMPEL HIM TO LEAVE HIS HOME TO DO SO.

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RESOLVED, THAT THE ORDER COMMANDING SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES TO FORWARD THEIR DUES TO GEORGETOWN IS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH SAYS THEY SHALL BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE GRANGE, AND IS THEREFORE NULL AND VOID, AS IS EVIDENCED BY DECISION NO. 6, (*Digest*, page 89, Art. 11), WHICH READS, “THE MASTER CAN NOT SUSPEND A CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION, OR AN ARTICLE OF THE BY-LAWS.”

RESOLVED, WE APPROVE THE ACTION OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON, IN MOVING THE OFFICE FROM GEORGETOWN, AND URGE HIM TO “HOLD THE FORT” AT ALL HAZARDS.

RESOLVED, THAT A COPY OF THESE RESOLUTIONS BE SENT TO GUS W. RICHARDSON, MANAGER OF THE *Bulletin*, FOR PUBLICATION, AND TO THE *Southern Agriculturist*, *Courier-Journal*, AND *Farmers’ Home Journal*, WITH A REQUEST TO PUBLISH.

RESOLVED, THAT THE ORDER COMMANDING SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES TO FORWARD THEIR DUES TO GEORGETOWN IS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH SAYS THEY SHALL BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE GRANGE, AND IS THEREFORE NULL AND VOID, AS IS EVIDENCED BY DECISION NO. 6, (*Digest*, page 89, Art. 11), WHICH READS, “THE MASTER CAN NOT SUSPEND A CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION, OR AN ARTICLE OF THE BY-LAWS.”

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

TO BREEDERS OF BLOODED STOCK.

The man who is breeding fine stock, and who has not a card in our Breeders' Directory, is surely standing in his own light. The honest breeder who has stock that is wanted, will find that it pays handsomely to patronize our advertising columns. Those who as advertisers have tried the HOME JOURNAL longest, are the loudest in its praises.

HOGS, &c.

POLAND-CHINA.



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SHEPARD & ALEXANDER, CHARLESTON, ILLS.
Illustrated Mammal sent free.
Write P. O. address, County and State plainly.

GEORGE KYGER, Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs. Parties ordering spring pigs now will be recorded. Prices reasonable. Shipped to all points. april-6m

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Berkshire and Red Berkshire Hogs. Orders promptly attended to. jun14-yr

Z. Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky.—Importer and breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Stock delivered at Louisville Express or Freight Offices free of charge. Post-office address, Fisherville, Ky. jun14-yr

C. CLARK PETTIT, Centreton Stock Farm, near Salem, N. J., breeder and shipper of improved genuine "Jersey Red" Swine, Webb Southdown Sheep and Improved Poultry. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Stock sent C. O. D. on receipt of satisfactory reference. Catalogue, price list, &c., sent free on application. may7-yr

J. JOHN WELCH, Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, on Third street road). Breeder and shipper of Poland-China hogs. They are done, and fatten readily at any age. jan3-yr



J. W. SMITH, Glendale, Hardin county, Ky., breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs. Pigs for sale at all times. Write for list of prices.

R. K. MOORE, Shelbyville, Ky., breeder of Pure Berkshire and Jersey Red Hogs. Correspondence solicited. nov1-yr

B. BERKSHIRES—For catalogue of fine pigs, the get of English Crown, Sir Archie, Lord Western, and Sambo Prince, with satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, address P. B. BRYANT, Lexington, Ky. Reduced rates by express. jan1-yr

W. P. JOHNSON, Hampton's Station, Montgomery County, Tenn., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China Hogs and high-class Poultry. Light Brahmans and Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale at reasonable rates. Choice Pigs at reduced prices. may24-yr

M. MESSRS. BIRRELL & JOHNSTON, of Greenwood, P. O. Ontario, Canada, Importers and Breeders of Cotswold Sheep, pure-bred Clydesdale Horses, and Berkshire Pigs. A large number of 2-year old and yearling Imported Rams and Ewes for sale. apr1-yr

W. SHELBY WILSON, Lawndale Farm, near Shelbyville, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Berkshire Swine; the Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Princess and Belladonna families specialties. L. and D. Brahma and P. Rock Fowl's eggs, \$1.50 per sitting; Pekin Ducks' eggs, \$2.50; Blue Turkeys, White China Geese, \$3.50 per sitting. jan1-yr

W. M. BAKER, breeder and shipper of Poland China Hogs. I make a specialty of the following breeds of fowls: Light and Dark Brahmans, Partridge and Buff Cochins. Young stock for sale. My hogs are large and fine, fatten readily at any age, and for purity of blood are unsurpassed. Several of my herd are of the famous Black Bess strains. My stock may be inspected any day except Sunday. Residence five miles north of Madison, on J. M. & I. R. R., at Baker's Station. Address me at North Madison, Indiana. may3-yr

SHORTHORNS, HORSES, SHEEP, &c.

S. MEREDITH & SON, Oakland Farm, Cambridge City, Indiana, breeders of pure Shorthorn Cattle and Southdown and Cotswold Sheep, from stock of recent importations. Correspondence solicited. jun10-yr

A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Ky., breeder of Short-horns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered. apr11-yr

R. A. SPURR, Leafland Herd. R. C. ESTILL, Elmhurst Herd. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BREEDERS of pure Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester Hogs. Young stock for sale. apr12-yr

D. R. N. P. ALLEN & SONS, Smith's Grove, Ky. (near Bowling Green), breeders of pure Poland-China, Jersey Red, and Chester White hogs. Also pure Cotswold sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. mar14-yr

J. D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale. mar14-yr

R. REGISTERED JERSEYS.—Some imported Cows, Heifers, and Bull Calves, solid colors, black points, at reasonable prices. Stock can be seen at my farm, six miles out on Bardstown pike. may9-yr

W. B. CRAWFORD, Louisville, Ky.

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland China Swine. may10-yr

COTSWOLD Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle for Sale.—Ten yearling bucks, ready for next season. Prices to suit the times. C. T. FREEMAN, Spring Station, Woodford county, Kentucky. April 25-yr.

Miller's Tick Destroyer



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Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

To Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

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WITHOUT CHANGE

This is the only line running Pullman Southern Sleeping Cars from New Orleans, Mobile, Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Grenada, Decatur, Jackson, Tenn., and Nashville to Cincinnati without change, connecting at that point with all lines running Pullman and Wagner Palace Sleepers to Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca, and New York without change.

This is the only line running its entire trains between Louisville and Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South en route to Eastern and Northern Cities (not in through Sleeping Cars) can avoid a tedious haul through the city of Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where an elegant Dining Hall is located, under the management of the railroad companies.

Through Sleepers from Atlanta, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis, and Vicksburg make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York, Philadelphia and other cities via this Line.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line

NO OTHER LINE CAN EQUAL IT.

S. S. PARKER,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
JOHN MAC LEOD, Gen'l Supt, Louisville, Kentucky.
jan1-yr

Paducah & Elizabethtown R. R. Co.

TIME TABLE No. 6.

In effect May 12, 1878.—Trains run daily.

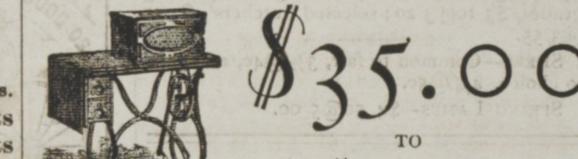
	GOING WEST.
Leave Louisville	5.30 am
" Elizabethtown	7.40 am
" Cecilia	8.00 am
Arrive Owensboro	5.30 pm
" Nashville	5.30 pm
" Guthrie	3.00 pm
" Hopkinsville	1.45 pm
" Henderson	3.20 pm
" Evansville	5.00 pm
" Paducah	4.30 pm

	GOING EAST.
Leave Paducah	9.30 am
" Evansville	7.30 am
" Henderson	9.40 am
" Hopkinsville	11.00 am
" Guthrie	9.52 am
" Nashville	7.05 am
" Owensboro	7.45 am
Arrive Cecilia	6.10 pm
" Elizabethtown	6.30 pm
" Louisville	8.30 pm

Trains make close connections between Louisville and Cecilia.

A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Manager.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.



\$35.00 TO \$45.00

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DAILIES.

Price, with Home Journal. Louisville Courier-Journal \$12.00 Louisville Commercial 8.00

WEEKLIES.

Louisville Courier-Journal	\$3.00
Louisville Commercial	2.75
Harper's Weekly	4.65
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Saturday Evening Post	2.50

MONTHLIES.

Harper's Monthly	4.65
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Godey's Ladies' Book	7.5
St. Nicholas	4.00
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25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, loc. 20 scroll, with name, loc. postpaid. nov8-1y GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. apr2-yr

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Has a very high reputation, not only throughout New England, but in half the States of the Union. It is under the charge of Hiram Orcutt, A. M., whose fame as a practical teacher is only equaled by his popularity as an educational writer.—Boston Home Journal.

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OUR CATALOGUE for 1878, of 100 pages, printed on tinted paper, containing FIVE ELEGANT VARIETIES of plants, and illustrated with a great number of engravings, giving prices, directions for cultivation of Plants, Flowers, Vegetables, Seeds, Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs, etc., will be mailed for 10 cents, and will be sent to any address in the U. S. on receipt of the order. Mailed free to our regular customers. Dealers' Price-list free. Address NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CRICKTON No. 4678, and ADRIAN No. 4677. Eggs \$3 per sitting. No fowls.

DR. WM. M. ROGERS, Shelbyville, Ky.

MARKET REPORTS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 30, 1878.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—4½¢ for good Ky. brush.
BUTTER—Common to choice, 6@12c; Western creamery, 22@24c; and Reserve, 20@23c.
COTTON—Middling, 10½¢; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9½c.

COFFEE—Rio 15@15½c for common, 15@16c for good, 18c for prime, 19c for choice, and 20c for fancy; old Government Java 26@28c.

Eggs—8½@9c per dozen on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prime goose, 40c; mixed lots 25@35c; turkey tail feathers, 10c per lb box.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$6@6.25; plain fancy, \$5 50@5 75; A No. 1, \$5 00@5 50; extra family, \$4 00@4 50; extra, \$3 75@4 00.

FIELD SEEDS—

MILLET—German, \$1 65@1 75; common, 70@80c.

HUNGARIAN—80@90c.

BUCKWHEAT—85@90c.

FRUITS—Green apples, \$4 50@6 00 for fair to choice on arrival in cooperage. Dried apples, 3@3½c; dried peaches, halves, at 8@10c for pared and 4@6c for unpared.

GINSENG—75c.

GRAIN—Wheat, Red \$1 00@1 05; amber and white \$1 05@1 10, for good to prime in bulk on arrival. Corn, 42c for ear; 41@42c for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 29@30c per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee.

HAY—Common to medium, \$6@7; good to choice, \$8@10 50.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 14c; dry flint, damaged, 11½@12½c; prime dry salted, 10@10½c; dry salted, damaged, 8c; prime green-salted, 6½c; green-salted, damaged, 5c; green, 5c; sheepskins, 75@90c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 40@45c in bbls, syrups at 40@55c, fancy 85@\$1.

ONIONS—\$3 per barrel.

OILS—Linseed oil, 60@63c; coal oil, 110° test 12½c, 130° test 13½c.

POULTRY—Hens \$3@3 25 per doz, on arrival; Spring chickens \$2@2 25 per doz, for large; \$1 50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, new, \$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

RICE—Carolina 6½@7c; Louisiana 6½@7c.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 10½@10¾c; crushed and powdered at 10¾c; cut loaf, 10½c. A coffee, 10½@10¾c; B coffee, 10c; extra C, 90@9¼c; C yellow, 8½@9½c; standard brands; New Orleans, 7½@7¾c for common to prime.

SALT—\$1 35 for 7-bushel barrels; \$1 10 for 280-pound barrels; dairy at \$2 00 per barrel.

STARCK—3c per lb.

TALLOW—7c.

WOOL—Wools in grease 20@23c for clothing; mixed clothing, delaine and combing 24@26c; combing 26@28c. Tub washed 33@38c.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$4 25@4 75; extra butcher, \$4 00@4 50; fair to good, \$3 50@4; common, \$3 00@3 25; rough, \$2 25@2 75.

HOGS—\$2 90@3 00 for best grade; common to fair, \$2 75@2 85 per 100 lbs gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3 25@3 75; stock sheep, \$2 75@3 00. Lambs, \$4 00@4 50 for best.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 2½@2½c; fair to medi, um, 2½@3½c; good to choice butcher grades 4@4½c; fair to good shippers, 4@4½c; fair to good Texas and Cherokees, 2½@3½c; fair to good heavy oxen, 3½@4½c; fair to good light feeders, 3@4c.

HOGS—Common, \$2 50@2 95; fair to good light, \$3 00@3 15; fair to good packing grades, \$3 10@3 20; selected butchers', \$3 20@3 55.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 3½@4c, and good to choice, 4½@5c.

SPRING LAMBS—\$4 50@5 00.

W. N. Haldeman. R. W. Meredith

Courier-Journal Job Rooms

R. W. MEREDITH & CO., Prop'ts.

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Blank Book Manufacturers.

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Stock Catalogues,
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And all kinds of Printing required by Stock Breeders and Dealers executed
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100 PIANOS & ORGANS

Manufactured by the greatest makers,

Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, Kurtzmann,

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Smith American Organ Co., and others,

at prices LOWER THAN EVER at the newly enlarged warehouses of their

Sole Wholesale Agent,

D. P. FAULDS, 165 Fourth Street.

Purchasers should see them before buying elsewhere.

mar28-yr1

WAR OF 1812.

Pensions procured for Soldiers and Sailors, and their widows, by WM. H. KELLEY,
92 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

THE FARMER'S
Account Book

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING
FOR

Farmers, Planters and Gardeners,

BY A. L. CAMPFIELD.

Every one should keep a strict account of all business transactions, and thereby save themselves and their children after them much trouble that comes of neglect. This is a plain, practical system of book-keeping, easily understood, and especially adapted to the wants of the Farmer. Full instructions in each book. Can be carried in an ordinary pocket; 100 pages, bound in sheep skin. Price 75 cents. Send all orders to this paper.

KNOW

THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in this book you will be enabled to self-preservation.

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